

THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO.

VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

VOL. XVI. NO 25

We're Making it Hot

FOR HARD TIMES!

You Can't Feel Poor When You See Our Goods & Prices. We Give the Best the Market Affords. Prices Low as Lowest

We are offering this week SPECIAL bargains in Dress Goods.

With every Worsted Dress Pattern sold we will give 10 yards of Cambric Lining and 1 bunch of Stays. Come early and make your selection.

Our line of 50c Laundered Shirts excel any line ever offered in Vinita.

Still Making DRIVES in SHOES.

1 Lot Regular \$1.10	Reduced to	80c
1 " 2.00	"	\$1.40
1 " 2.00	"	1.30
1 " 3.25	"	2.10
1 " 2.50	"	1.75

One lot Kelley-Goodfellow School Shoes 11 to 2½, regular \$1.75; reduced to \$1.37.

BLANKETS.

1 Lot Regular \$1.00	Blankets Reduced to	75
1 " 1.25	"	75
1 " 3.50	"	\$2.40
1 " 2.00	"	1.35
1 " 4.00	"	2.75
1 " 5.00	"	3.85

One lot of Comforts to go at reduced prices.

Complete Line of Groceries and Country Produce always on hand.

Garden Seeds and Onion Sets Just Arrived.

Don't forget that we are still selling Canned Goods lower than you can buy at wholesale.

J. C. GRAY.

THE NEW COURT BILL.

TO RELIEVE TERRITORY COURTS AND BENEFIT ALL.

Prepared by the Judges of Indian Territory Courts and Expected to Receive the Sanction of Congress at an Early Date.

A Bill to divide the Indian Territory into four judicial districts; to authorize the appointment of two additional United States judges; one additional United States attorney; and one additional United States marshal therein; and to amend the laws in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Indian Territory shall be divided into four judicial districts, to be known as the first, second, third and fourth judicial districts of the Indian Territory, as follows:

The first judicial district shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the Arkansas river where the Arkansas state line crosses said river, thence northwesterly on a line in the center of said river to the confluence of the Verdigris river; thence on a line in the center of said Verdigris river to the confluence of the Caney or Little Verdigris river; thence in the center of said Caney or Little Verdigris river to the eastern boundary line of the Osage reservation; thence north on the boundary line between the said Osage reservation and the Cherokee nation to the Kansas state line; thence east on said line to the northeast corner of the Indian Territory; thence south on the east boundary line of the Indian Territory to the place of beginning.

The second judicial district shall be composed of the Seminole nation, and all that part of the Creek nation and Cherokee nation, not embraced within the boundaries of the first judicial district.

The third judicial district shall hereafter be known as the third judicial district, and shall be composed of the Choctaw nation as now constituted.

The terms of court shall be held in the first judicial district at Vinita, Tahlequah, Wagoner and Miami. The records of the clerk's office and the marshal's office shall be kept at Vinita, except as hereafter provided for recording deeds at the town of Miami, in the Quapaw reservation.

Terms of court shall be held in the second judicial district at Muskogee, Tulsa, Eufaula and Wewoka, and the records of the clerk's and marshal's

offices shall be kept at Muskogee as heretofore.

Sec. 2. The president shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint one additional United States attorney and one additional United States marshal for the Indian Territory. The marshal so appointed shall be assigned to the first judicial district thereof, and the district attorney so appointed shall be assigned to the second judicial district. The district attorney heretofore appointed and assigned to the northern judicial district shall be and is hereby assigned to the first judicial district as created by this act.

Sec. 3. The judge of the United States courts for the Indian Territory appointed under the Act making appropriations for the Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1898, approved June 7, 1897, is hereby assigned to the first judicial district established by this act, and as judge of the first judicial district he shall have all the powers and authority conferred upon the other judges in the Indian Territory in their respective districts, and special authority to appoint United States commissioners and United States constables and a clerk of the United States court for said district, all of whom shall have like powers and perform like duties and receive the same compensation as like officers in the other judicial districts of the Indian Territory. He shall divide the first judicial district into six commissioners' districts, and the judge of the second judicial district shall divide said district into six commissioners' districts, fix the places for holding commissioners' courts therein, and assign the commissioners and constables heretofore appointed for the northern judicial district, to the districts formed in the said second judicial district.

Whenever the word "county" occurs in the laws of Arkansas, heretofore put in force in the Indian Territory, the words "judicial district" shall be substituted therefor, for the purpose of making said laws of Arkansas applicable to the said Indian Territory.

Sec. 4. The judge and marshal heretofore appointed for the northern judicial district of the Indian Territory shall be the judge and marshal of the second judicial district of the Indian Territory. The judge, attorney and marshal heretofore appointed for the central district shall hereafter be the judge, attorney and marshal of the third judicial district; and the judge, attorney and marshal heretofore appointed for the southern district shall be the judge, attorney and marshal of the fourth judicial district of the Indian Territory.

All suits, pleadings, writs, processes, indictments, records and other official documents in the several courts of the Indian Territory shall, upon the passage of this act, be recognized as pending in the courts of the several districts as constituted by this act.

Sec. 5. That there shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate two additional judges for the Indian Territory; and the United States court of appeals for said Indian Territory shall designate the places in the several judicial districts therein at which and the times when said judges shall hold court; but the chief justice thereof in vacation may designate other times and places for holding court by said judges, which designation shall be valid and effective until the next meeting of the said court of appeals. Said judges shall be members of said court of appeals and shall have all the authority, exercise all powers, perform like duties and receive the same compensation as other judges of said courts, and shall serve for the term of four years from the date of their appointment: Provided, That none of the judges of said court of appeals shall sit in the hearing of any case in said court of appeals who presided at the trial thereof in the court below, and from which the appeal was taken.

Sec. 6. The United States marshal in each of the judicial districts in the Indian Territory may, in addition to the deputies now authorized by law, appoint six deputy marshals in his district, to be known as field deputies, each of whom shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum and his actual expenses while engaged in the performance of his official duties, to be paid on itemized vouchers, sworn to by him, and approved by the marshal and the judge of the district. The same compensation shall be allowed other deputy marshals for serving processes for commissioner's courts as are allowed in the United States courts.

Sec. 7. That section three of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of additional judges of the United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1895, shall be so amended as to authorize each of the clerks of the United States court in the Indian Territory to appoint one or more deputy clerks for the courts held at Vinita, Muskogee, South McAlester and Ardmore, who shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars a month, and one other deputy clerk at each of said places, who shall receive a salary of sixty dollars a month, each of whom shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same provisions of law as the other deputy clerks: Provided, That the salaries of such deputy clerks at Muskogee, South McAlester and Ardmore shall be paid from and after June 30, 1897.

Sec. 8. That the second provision of section four of said act be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: Provided, That in all cases where the laws of the United States and the criminal laws of Arkansas have provided for the punishment of the same offenses, the laws of the United States shall govern as to said offenses, except for the crime of larceny and the offenses mentioned in divisions eighteen, entitled "Larceny and Embezzlement," of said chapter forty-five of Mansfield's Digest of the general law of Arkansas, the punishment for which shall be that prescribed by the laws of the state of Arkansas; but as to the other offenses in said division which are not felonies as defined by the said criminal laws of Arkansas, and except criminal jurisdiction with the United States court is conferred upon the United States commissioners in said territory, any law in force in said Indian Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. That the third provision of section four of said act be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: Provided, That no appeal shall be allowed in civil cases where the value in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed twenty dollars.

Sec. 10. That section seven of said act be amended by adding thereto the following: Provided, That all applications for change of venue, or transfer of criminal cases, may be contested by the opposing party, and such change of venue or transfer shall rest in the sound discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. That section eleven of said act of March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be amended by adding thereto the following: "Provided, That in any case in which for any reason a majority of the judges are disqualified from sitting in said court of appeals in the determination of any cause in which an appeal or writ of error has been taken or prosecuted, the clerk of said court shall transmit the record and all the papers filed in said court of appeals to the circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit of the United States, and when said papers are so received by the circuit court of appeals they shall be filed therein and said court shall have the same jurisdiction and powers to hear and determine said appeal or writ of error as the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory would have had had said cause been determined therein. The mandate from the circuit court of appeals in cases under this provision shall be to the court in the Indian Territory from which the appeal or writ of error was taken or prosecuted. And provided further, That no appeal or writ of error from the final

decision of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall be allowed in civil cases unless the value in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars."

Sec. 12. That section eleven of said act of March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be further amended so as to provide that appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from the decision of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory to the supreme court of the United States, or to the circuit court of appeals in the eighth circuit, in the same kind of cases and under the same regulations as from the circuit or district courts of the United States.

Sec. 13. That in all prosecutions in cases less than felony in the United States commissioner's court in said Indian Territory the commissioner may, in his discretion, require the prosecutor, or some person for him, to enter into bond, with good and sufficient surety, for the payment of all costs which may accrue in said prosecution. Such bond shall be given to the United States, and shall require the principal and his surety to bind themselves to pay all costs in the case if the defendant is acquitted.

Sec. 14. That witnesses for the prosecution in misdemeanor cases before the United States commissioner's courts in the Indian Territory shall be entitled to fifty cents for each day's attendance upon said court and five cents a mile for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in going to and returning from said court: the commissioners shall issue certificates therefor as in felony cases.

Sec. 15. That jurors in civil cases before the United States commissioner's courts in the Indian Territory shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each case in which they may serve. The amount required for their payment shall be advanced by the party to the suit who may demand the jury, and shall be taxed as part of the costs in the case.

In all criminal cases before the United States commissioner's courts in said territory wherein a jury is empaneled at the demand of the defendant, each juror shall be entitled to fifty cents in each case, but not more than a dollar and a half shall be allowed to any juror for any day he may serve as a juror in said court. The commissioner shall issue certificates for such compensation as in the case of witnesses in felony cases, and if the defendant is found guilty execution shall issue immediately for the fine and costs against the defendant, who shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid, or discharged as provided by law; and if the defendant is acquitted and a bond has been required of the prosecuting witness, judgment shall be entered on said bond for all costs in the case.

Sec. 16. That in the trial of any case by a jury before a United States commissioner in the Indian Territory the commissioner may instruct the jury as to the law applicable to the case, and the jury shall be governed by such instructions in rendering their verdict; and the commissioner may, on motion, grant a new trial if the verdict is contrary to the law and evidence.

Sec. 17. That the United States commissioners and the United States constables in the Indian Territory shall each receive and be allowed to retain, in addition to the salaries which they are allowed by law, all fees earned by them in civil cases cognizable before such commissioners, to be taxed in accordance with the Arkansas laws in force in the Indian Territory; Provided, That the maximum amount of compensation in fees and salary to United States commissioners shall not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars a year and the maximum amount of compensation of United States constables, including salaries and fees, shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars a year. All fees in excess of said sums shall be returned to the clerk of the United States court of the district and by him forwarded to the department of justice as provided by law.

Sec. 18. That in every criminal case before United States commissioners' courts in the Indian Territory, wherein the defendant is represented by counsel and demands a trial by a jury, the commissioner may appoint any one of the licensed attorneys in the Indian Territory to represent the United States in the case, and may tax against the defendant, if he be found guilty, an attorney's fee of ten dollars as a part of the costs in the case, and when collected by the commissioner he shall pay the fee so charged to the attorney who represented the United States; but the United States shall not be liable for attorney's fees in such cases, except as herein provided.

Sec. 19. That appeals from the United States court in all cases of forcible entry and detainer and unlawful detainer, and ejectment, to the court of appeals in the Indian Territory, shall not operate to supersede the judgment for the possession of the premises in question, unless the judge of the United States court of the district shall so order.

In all civil actions arising on contracts, express or implied, the United States commissioner may have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States court, when the

FUNCTIONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Freddy—"There's one thing about Dumleigh. He always says what he means." "Daddy—I know. But then there's no meaning in anything he says."—Boston Transcript.

—Young Mother—"What do you think of the baby? Isn't it a little peach?" Bachelor Brother—"Oh, yes, of course; and you ought to be thankful that it isn't a pair."—Chicago News.

—Mistress (severely)—"If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant." Norah—"Oh, with yez wud-there's a bit o' worrk for two of us."—Puck.

—A father recently wrote to Oxford university: "What are your terms for a year? And does it cost anything extra if my son wants to learn to read and write as well as to row a boat?"—Tit-Bits.

—Getting Something Safe—"Hobs has quit the harness business since his cycles are so popular." "What is he doing?" "He is making milking stools; he says he don't think anything can be invented that will run a cow out of her job."—Chicago Record.

—The Kentucky Way.—Col. Corke, right?—I understand that Major Jones is a terrible dependent on his failure in business."—Col. Blodoo—"Yes, but the major is so worried over his financial troubles that he has been driven from drink."—Puck.

—What Puzzled Him—"Yes," he said, thoughtfully, "I admit that I have been leading a pretty fast life, and everyone seems to agree that I ought to reform. But the fact is, I don't know what I ought to do first." "Ought to do first?" they all cried, in astonishment. "Why you ought to settle down, and—"

"That's just the question," he interrupted. "Ought I to settle down or set it up?"—Chicago Evening News.

VALUE OF THE MAPLE TREE.

A Source of Great Profit to the Canadians.

There are more than sentimental reasons why the maple tree should be held in esteem by Canadians. As a source of commercial profit the value of this tree is not sufficiently appreciated. According to the census of 1891, the annual production of maple sugar in Ontario amounts to 5,065,796 pounds, which means, at average market prices, almost \$200,000. The maple tree is a source of greater developments, and the merchants of the country should be interested in encouraging farmers to take it up more extensively. The sugar bush at the Michigan Agricultural college yields an annual return of 12 per cent, valuing the woodland at \$50 an acre. A similar yield in Canada is estimated that the yield of ten acres of maple trees when the sap is converted into sirup and sugar, gives a net return of about \$10 per acre. In addition, there is to be considered the annual growth of wood suitable for fuel and farm uses, which would amount to five cords per acre. The farmer who cuts the maple tree obtains greater returns with the expenditure of an equal amount of labor and capital? The bulk of the maple sugar produced in Canada is consumed here. We have not mentioned the usefulness of the wood of this tree for building, for the manufacture of interior decoration. But people in other countries admire it and value it, if we do not. Perhaps we are so familiar with it that we have ceased to consider its worth in this aspect. Still, this is another of the directions in which the maple is of value.—Toronto Monetary Times.

BURNING BRICK WITH OIL.

Much Cheaper Than Wood or Coal and Easier to Handle.

Experiments have been made recently in burning brick with fuel oil instead of wood or coal, and the results are said to be economical. Fuel oil is a product left from the process of refining petroleum, and it has already found a use for steam making and in furnaces. The experiment of using it for brick burning was tried in a New York state brick yard. The cost of burning with oil was found to be less than with coal, and the bricks were found to be stronger. The cost of burning with oil was found to be less than with coal, and the bricks were found to be stronger. The cost of burning with oil was found to be less than with coal, and the bricks were found to be stronger.

It is asserted that the cost of burning the stack of bricks was greatly reduced by the use of the new fuel. The same stack would have required the attendance of 22 men during every 24 hours, while with the fuel oil only two men were needed. The cost of burning with oil was found to be less than with coal, and the bricks were found to be stronger. The cost of burning with oil was found to be less than with coal, and the bricks were found to be stronger.

Deserved to Be Killed. Shah Nasr-odin of Persia, according to the Buda-Pesth Review d'Orient, was assassinated to gratify a private revenge, and not for political or theological reasons. Mehmed Riza, the murderer, had been a theological student, but was obliged on account of the confiscation of his property to become a merchant. He sold some articles to the son of the shah, Kiamir Mirza, and on presenting his bill was thrown into prison, where he remained seven years, his pretty wife meanwhile being transferred to the prince's harem. After his release he fled to Constantinople, where he hid his time, and, returning in disguise to Teheran, shot the shah, crying out as he fired: "The tree that bears bad fruit must be cut down."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Duration of Human Life.

That the human being was intended for greater length of life than is usually attained in our artificial existence is proved by the fact that he does not reach his full and complete development until his twenty-fifth year. The life of most of the low animals is reckoned to be about five times their maturity in a natural condition, and, although disturbing causes interfere with human life in the present day, yet within certain limits man is subject to the same laws as every other type of existence in either the animal or the vegetable kingdom.—St. Louis Republic.

Terrible Disappearance.

The gradual disappearance of the most highly-prized edible tortoise indicates that the day is not far distant when a terrapin will cost as much as a diamond pin.—Youth's Companion.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ROAD WAGONS,



Phaetons, Surreys.

Everything on Wheels,

AT JOBBERS' PRICES TO START THE SALE GOING!

...A New Line of...

Single and Double Buggy Harness...

Double Team Harness as Low as \$14.00.

Saddles at Your Own Price. Examine Them.



Bridles 75c to \$2.50. Chain Harness Complete \$5.50.

Whips, Curry Combs and Brushes Cheaper than Ever Before.

HALTERS AND COLLARS MARKED AWAY DOWN.

Remember I Have a First-Class Shoe Maker.

LEE BARRETT, VINITA, IND. TER.

DOGS IN HARNESS.

Canines Used in Chicago by the Newsboys.

It is not only in the Klondike that dogs driven to harness are used and found valuable; the seeker after information concerning draft dogs need not go to Holland, where they are used extensively in place of horses, for there are draft dogs in Chicago which do their daily stint of work as regularly as horses, are fed and housed as carefully as any other live stock and do not spend their evenings gadding about the neighborhood in search of canine company.

Over on the West side, where the dogs come from a number of canines are pressed into service in hauling newspaper carts for enterprising young vendors who cannot afford horses, and their owners declare they are far preferable to horses for a man of modest means. They do their work equally well, are kept at a much lower rate of expense and require almost no care or attention when their duty is done. A horse must be bedded and groomed and watered and blanketed, and otherwise consumes time and attention. The dog looks out for himself as soon as he is freed from the thrall of the harness. Only let a feeding place be established where he can find a few old things to eat once in awhile and give him a corner to curl up in when he wants to sleep and the dog demands no more attention.

Many newspaper carriers use dogs to haul little homemade wagons Sunday morning, when the papers are much heavier and when it is impossible for a boy to carry all the papers required on a paying route. A soap box mounted on a pair of old wheels, shafts fashioned of old pieces of board, a homemade rope harness and the outfit is complete. The dog is usually a Newfoundland, large and strong enough to trot along briskly with the heavy load. A new dog, probably the route is a wretched one, and the dog is not allowed to leave the house until he has been taught the ropes.

"Butch" Wagner, who runs a morning and an evening route in the neighborhood of his home, Lytle and Twelfth streets, probably has the best outfit of this kind in town. He has a Newfoundland dog to haul the little wagon load of newspapers, and another dog, a noisy ferret, to ride on the load and guard it from the paper thieves while the master of the outfit is absent. The draft dog knows the route as well as does Wagner, and he trots gravely around it night and morning without a word of command and waits patiently while Wagner runs to the different doors with the papers. Meanwhile the terrier mounts guard, and there is trouble ahead for anyone who dares approach the wagon. With his teeth bared and grinning teeth the little fellow will defend the property in his care, barking and growling if a pedestrian approaches too near the wagon.

Every morning the strange little company is seen going the rounds near the Jesuit church. Wagner says he has no need to either dog, since both have learned their jobs thoroughly. The one that pulls the wagon is as steady-going as a milk wagon horse, and there is never a fear of his bolting after a cat or a dog that may cross his path.

The terrier, Wagner says, is to be kept on top of the load of newspapers, and the labors of the carrier are greatly lightened at practically no expense. The cost of a dog's keep is trifling, and the family would probably keep the dog even if he was not used for draft purposes. Therefore all he does is clean gain to his owner. He requires no harness and no care, save to be fed occasionally, and the intelligence of the Newfoundland dog is fully equal to that of the horse so far as learning a route or obeying words of command are concerned. The dogs who carry papers have been found that dogs are especially serviceable in winter when walking is bad. A box can be readily fitted to a sled which even a small dog can hustle over the snow at a lively rate. There are many more draft dogs seen in winter on this account, and it takes them but a short time to put aside their risky ways and realize that they are set apart for serious business.

Most of those in service are working dogs and do not have to be coaxed or driven to work. They appear to take to it naturally, and after the first few days in the harness their masters have no further trouble with them.

Pawnee is to have a Board of Trade.

Colds quickly caught are more quickly cured by Beggs' cherry cough syrup. People's drug store.

The Sac and Fox agency has seven Indian police.

Backache, sprains, bruises, cuts, rheumatism speedily cured by using Hunt's lightning oil. Failing, money refunded.

A new Christian church was dedicated at Enid recently.

If you wish to invest in good deeded lands in a fruit and farming country at the low price of \$10 to \$25 per acre, write to J. W. Carpenter, Bolivar, Polk Co., Mo.

There are 128 pupils attending Cherokee Academy at Tahlequah.

W. T. Williams, of Boughton, Ark., says: "Have suffered for years with constipation and indigestion, and one bottle of Beggs' little giant pills has cured me. People's drug store."

Over 1,000 bales of cotton have been ginned at Webbers Falls, I. T., this season.

50 doses for 50 cents. Is the same size of other \$1 bottles, and money refunded if Dr. Simmons' cough syrup fails to give entire satisfaction. Try it; costs nothing if not satisfied.

W. H. Adkins, living near Noble, while digging a well on his place, is reported to have struck gas at a depth of 80 feet.

There is no need of little children being tortured by scald head, eczema and skin eruptions. DeWitt's witch hazel salve gives instant relief and cures permanently. Wimer Drug Co.

Oliver E. Oaks says her husband, William E. Oaks, drinks and gambles and does not support her and she has filed suit for divorce.

One cent a dose is all we ask for Dr. Simmons' cough syrup, and we are pledged to refund the cost price per bottle if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. You get immediate relief.

A prairie fire raged recently near Enid. It burned over a section of land destroying several large stacks of hay on the farm of Mr. Callaway.

You can't cure consumption but you can avoid it and cure any other form of throat or lung trouble by the use of one minute cough cure. It cures quickly. That's what you want. Wimer Drug Co.

Assistant United States Attorney Hoffman, of Guthrie, left Saturday for Shawnee on business connected with the arrest of the Seminole Indian burners.

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief and a certain cure are afforded by one minute cough cure. Wimer Drug Co.

Ed. Donnelly of Guthrie, is attending the Live Stockmen's convention at Woodward. He will read a paper on the "Merits of Doping for Bovis Bophilis."

The richest of Klondike finds is Beggs' little giant pills. They cure not only constipation, sick headache and biliousness, but relieve all kinds of disorder. Take no substitutes. People's drug store.

John McFadyen, while digging a well on his place near Ponca City, was caught in a cave-in and buried in the loose sand to his shoulders. A fellow workman dug him out.

P. G. Essex, the leading attorney of Golden City, Mo., writes: "Have been troubled for years with blind, itching and bleeding piles, and one box of Beggs' German salve cured me entirely. People's drug store."

Big Heart and Black dog will be sent as a delegation to represent the full-blood Osages to Washington. A popular subscription is being raised to send them.—Ponca City Courier.

Miss Della Day, writing from Waterloo, Iowa, says: "My hair has been falling out for the past two years, and could get nothing to stop it until I tried Beggs' hair renewer. One bottle stopped it completely. People's drug store."

Arrangements have just been made for a declamation contest at Oklahoma City on May 24. The contest will be between those pupils of the territory who hold county diplomas. A \$25 library will be given to the winner.

G. A. Van Hall, the leading druggist of Butler, Mo., writes: "We are having splendid success with Beggs' blood purifier and blood maker. It is one of the best sellers we ever had and gives satisfaction to all who have tried it. We take pleasure in recommending it. People's drug store."

Will trade the stallion, Tim McMahon, trotting record of 2:37, for driving stock. J. T. Gunter, at lively stable.

No Need of Pain. Man's most painful afflictions are promptly relieved by Ballard's snow liniment. You will never know all that a liniment can do until you try this one. Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, etc., as by magic. The most penetrating compound ever devised. The cases are but one of thousands: "I had a severe attack of rheumatism. Could not work by day or sleep at night. Three applications of Ballard's snow liniment cured me within 24 hours. C. W. Ford, (of Lyon Supply Co.,) Ft. Worth, Tex. Price 50c. Sold by P. Shanahan's."

How to Look Good. Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is weak, you have a sallow look; if your kidneys are affected you have a pined look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitter" is a good alterative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by W. W. Foreman's drug store. 50 cents per bottle.

If some heavy weight envelopes are wanted this office can supply them, as a case was received this week.

The Liver Keeps People Well. When the liver is sluggish all other organs are involved. You suffer from constipation, biliousness, jaundice, headache, indigestion, pain in back, chills and loss of energy. You will never know how promptly these troubles can be cured until you use herbine. It cures quickly when other remedies utterly fail. Regulates the liver, purifies the blood. Herbine is a harmless vegetable remedy that gives new life and energy almost from the first dose. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle at P. Shanahan's.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure. CUTICURA is a vegetable remedy that gives new life and energy almost from the first dose. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle at P. Shanahan's.

SKIN SCALP

And CUTICURA SOAP